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FOREIGN MINISTER KREISKY'S VISITS IN BRUSSELS, LONDON, PARIS, BONN AND WARSAW

Austrian Foreign Minister Bruno Kreisky who visited London, Paris, Brussels, Bonn and Warsaw, will also call on Belgrade.

At a press conference held recently before his departure to Germany, he told domestic and foreign correspondents that it was the purpose of his travels to make known in personal discussions what Austria's point of view was in the various problems important to his country.

Dr. Kreisky said that the talks in London had been a natural consequence of the new economic relations between Austria and Great Britain.

For the first time in history, Austria and Great Britain, together with other countries, were members of a free trade association, a fact which might result in cooperation in other fields, too, the foreign minister said.

As a premise for their talks, it had been agreed between Britain and Austria to discuss the two countries' further steps in the commissions recently constituted in Paris. These will deal with reform of the OEEC, with the problems of the underdeveloped countries, with expansion of trade and with the projected cooperation between the European Free Trade Association and the European Economic Community.

Kreisky said that within the framework of a general exchange of ideas, he had brought up the disarmament question because it was also important to the smaller nations.

He intended to inform officials in the Western capitals about the South Tyrol problem, because in some quarters some sad misunderstandings seem to exist on this question, Dr. Kreisky said.

For A Better Understanding of Austrian Problems

In France, he continued, the economic point of departure was different but there, too, a better understanding of Austrian

(Continued on page 2)

VICE CHANCELLOR DR. PITTERMANN TO VISIT SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES

Austrian Vice Chancellor Dr. Bruno Pittermann has made plans for a trip to South America from March 27th till April 14th. Accompanied by a number of leading Austrian industrialists, Dr. Pittermann will visit Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile. The delegation will divide its time between talks with important South American statesmen and visits to industrial establishments.

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE MINISTERS MET IN VIENNA

On March 11th and 12th, the member countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) held a Ministers' Council in the Hofburg in Vienna.

The participants were: from Switzerland, the Director of the Department of National Economy, Federal Councillor Wahlen; from Sweden, Minister of Commerce Lange, Minister of Agriculture Netzen, and Minister without portefeuille Nordlander; from Norway, Minister of Commerce Skaug; from Denmark, Foreign Minister Krag; from Great Britain, Minister of Commerce Maudling and State Secretary Barber; and from Portugal, the State Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce, Oliveira.

Austria was represented by the Foreign Minister Dr. Bruno Kreisky and the Minister of Commerce, Dr. Fritz Bock.

AUSTRIAN REPARATION DELIVERIES TO SOVIET UNION AMOUNTED TO 1.2 BILLION SCHILLINGS IN 1959

In 1959, as in previous years, Austria fulfilled punctually the obligations put upon it under the State Treaty for reparation shipments to the U.S.S.R. Last year, these shipments amounted to about 1.2 billion schillings, of which 700 million was in goods and 500 million in petroleum products. (About 26 schillings equal one dollar. Ed.) The reparation shipments came to 4.6% of total Austrian exports and to .9% of the Austrian gross national product.

Although the value of these shipments was 45 million schillings more than in 1958, Austria's obligation decreased from 1.2 billion schillings to 900 million schillings. This is because Austria had advanced in previous years a large Soviet order for mining installations which was delivered only in 1959 and accounted for in that year.

Reparation deliveries under the goods agreement will be completed at the end of 1961. But since about 460 million schillings worth of goods must still be shipped in 1961 in addition to 455 million schillings in oil, the Austrian budget for next year will not be considerably eased. For the remaining oil deliveries (1962 to 1965) about 1.8 billion schillings will still be needed. Austria's open oil reserves amount to only 37.4 million tons according to the latest estimates; of this total, about 15% will go to these reparation shipments. In 1959, these shipments amounted to 40% of total reparation deliveries. They were distributed almost equally among the four Eastern states, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Poland and Hungary, whose import needs they

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covered to a considerable degree (a fifth to a half).

Among the goods deliveries to the Soviet Union, machines were dominant. Their participation (including communications) increased from 61% in 1958 to 73%, and amounted to roughly 12% of Austria's total machinery exports. Among these goods shipments were included semi-finished goods (especially tins and artificial silk yarns) amounting to 18% and diverse finished products (lacquers, shoes and synthetic textiles) amounting to 9% of total goods deliveries.

If the current economic situation continues, it should not be too difficult to find substitutes for the ending reparation shipments in other exports. Of course, not all the goods now being shipped to the Soviet Union will lend themselves to commercial export. Some of the firms, usually former USIA enterprises, will face serious problems. Thus Austrian economic policy is making an effort to substitute commercial exports for part of the reparations shipments. The greatest difficulty in trade with the Soviet Union still is that Austria is unable to take many products from the U.S.S.R. In 1959, imports from the Soviet Union were 105 million schillings less than Austrian exports there. In spite of all efforts to facilitate new imports from the Soviet Union by import shifts, it probably will not be possible to find reciprocal imports for all reparation deliveries.

Kreisky's Visits (Continued from page 1)

problems might be reached in discussions with representatives of the French government by making clear the Austrian political viewpoint. Dr. Kreisky denied reports that he might act as a sort of mediator between the British and French governments. A small nation, he declared, should keep out of matters which were beyond its powers. Stronger economic cooperation with France was one of the objects of his talks in Paris, he said; and, furthermore, he wanted to discuss questions of better information regarding the intentions of the Paris and Vienna governments.

The invitation to Warsaw — to deliver a lecture about the problems of Austrian neutrality — he had received when still state secretary in the Austrian Foreign Office from Professor Julian Hochfeld, chief of the Institute for International Relations when the Polish scientist had been in Vienna for a lecture, Dr. Kreisky explained. When Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapacki was in Vienna, he repeated the invitation and he, Kreisky, had accepted it because he considered it better if an Austrian spoke on this theme than if perhaps it were treated by others from a propagandistic angle.

"Deadlocked Questions to be Discussed"

During the talks in West Germany, Kreisky said, the intention was to have a general exchange of thoughts and particularly to discuss the whole complex of open, but almost deadlocked questions regarding compensation for people who were driven from their homes. Kreisky warned, however, that no solution to the problem was in sight as yet. The Foreign Minister also said that he intended to discuss in Bonn how far Germany, Austria and Switzerland might cooperate in certain cultural efforts in foreign countries instead of competing with each other.

Another subject that would come up in Bonn, Kreisky said, was the subject of EEC-EFTA relations. Within the Bonn government existed several opinions about the matter which made it a particularly interesting subject for discussion, he added.

As for his trip to Yugoslavia, Kreisky said it was its purpose to maintain a situation or even improve it; a situation, he said, which was demonstrated by the fact that the borders of the two countries were not closed up by barbed wire fences and watch towers. Dr. Kreisky underscored that he would not discuss the question of a neutral belt through Europe, because he did not think anything of it. Nor, he said in response to a correspondent's question, would he seek the role of mediator for the improvement of relations between Poland and Yugoslavia which in recent times had gone badly. Dr. Kreisky made it clear that he had no mediating intentions except in one case: to bring together the EEC and EFTA.

But he will discuss in Belgrade the Yugoslav-Austrian asset question. These talks will be less of material than of moral importance, he said. Dr. Kreisky did not mention any figures but expressed his hope for a fair settlement.

Asked whether he intended to go also to Prague or Budapest in the foreseeable future, Dr. Kreisky gave a negative answer. The premise for such trips were good neighborly relationship, he declared. In this field, more would have to be done by Prague and Budapest, he added.

No Secret Diplomacy

In conclusion, Dr. Kreisky spoke in favor of the joint foreign policy of the two parties represented in the Austrian coalition government. He underlined his belief in the joint policy by saying that it was made clear by the fact that Dr. Gschnitzer, state secretary in the Foreign Office, would accompany him on all his trips. (Dr. Gschnitzer is a member of the Austrian Volkspartei, while the minister is a member of the Austrian Socialist Party. Editor.)

Dr. Kreisky said that the results of his travels will be continuously given to the opposition, too, for there were questions which should not become the subject of domestic political arguments such as the South Tyrol problem.

AUSTRIAN BALANCE OF PAYMENTS SHOWED SURPLUS

The latest monthly report of the Austrian National Bank showed that the Austrian balance of payments closed last year with a surplus of 749 million schillings. (About 26 schillings equal one dollar. Ed.) The end result was considerably less than in 1958 when the year closed with a surplus of more than four billion schillings.

The decrease in the surplus is mainly due to the fact that imports grew faster than exports. The capital balance did not close as well as the previous year also because of repayments of credits from foreign countries and because the high deposits in the International Currency Fund and the European Fund. On the other hand, deposits from tourist traffic grew considerably, namely by 22% to a total of 5.3 billion schillings. Imports gained last year by 1.8 billion schillings to 29.7 billion while exports increased by 1.2 billion schillings to 25 billion.

**FOREIGN MINISTER KREISKY IN WARSAW:
LIBERTY WILL CONQUER**

Austrian Foreign Minister Dr. Bruno Kreisky who together with the state secretary in the foreign office, Dr. Franz Gschnitzer, made an official visit in Warsaw during early March discussed in a speech before the Polish Institute for International Politics the theme "premises for coexistence." He also talked about the disarmament problem.

"The condition for genuine coexistence is the elimination of situations leading to military conflict," Kreisky declared. This could be brought about only by disarmament under effective controls, he said. A detente of the great powers, especially in Europe, was not the way, he added. If the great powers would withdraw from the European room and leave maintenance of peace to the smaller states, it would mean to free the great powers of their responsibilities, Dr. Kreisky averred. In this case, it might come to smaller conflicts which could, however, grow into a world war, he said.

Kreisky called such a situation "war by substitution." He warned that such a risk should not be taken. He said that the great powers had the obligation to find genuine possibilities for coexistence in the military field. If they succeeded the world would come to the so-called competitive coexistence which while not yet peace would be much preferable to any war.

The premise for such coexistence was a better knowledge of the partner. Wrong estimates might again lead to faulty speculations, Dr. Kreisky stated. Thus Hitler had underestimated Britain and the Soviet Union, thus Moscow had underestimated the Americans in Berlin and in Korea, thus England and France had failed to correctly read the position of the United States in the Suez conflict and thus the Soviet Union currently believed in the so-called encircling policy of the United States, a policy which in reality did not exist, Kreisky told his audience.

The Austrian Foreign Minister then dwelled on the social systems of so-called capitalism and socialism. He declared that Eastern ideas of the exploitation of the worker in the West were no longer valid and that Khrushchev's statement that the Soviet Union would pass the United States in production was of very subordinated importance. Kreisky said that the West's production was not going to stand still so that Khrushchev's statements "did not have the same urgency (outside the Eastern bloc) as it might possibly be the case in the Communist states." Kreisky said that the production figures in themselves were not important but the way in which the West would overcome any possible crises.

Dr. Kreisky said: "In the world from which I come, moral powers are given great and society-building importance. The fact must not be overlooked that for millions religious motives make them render acts of assistance and perform acts of human decency. This is a moral principle which many would expect only from a future social order. All the powers operating within our society fill us with confidence that democracy will be able to exist successfully in the great conflict of competing coexistence."

In conclusion, Kreisky said: "Some believe that above all it will be the distribution of material wealth which will prepare the new forms of human coexistence. Others believe, and I am one of them, that it will be the realization of the idea of liberty in all fields of human endeavor. You will understand the great impression these words of Benedetto Croce made upon me. Asked whether liberty would prevail in the future, he replied: "Even better — it will prevail in eternity."

**GSCHNITZER DEMANDS TYROL AUTONOMY TO
EXTEND TO SALURN**

In a lecture recently delivered in Graz, Under Secretary of State Franz Gschnitzer termed it a tragedy both for the Tyrol and—to no lesser degree—for the ideas proclaimed by the free world that just this country should have been sacrificed in 1918 to an Italian nationalism which had turned into imperialism expanding beyond the national frontiers of Italy. Whatever arguments had been used to support the claim to the Brenner demarcation line, such as the assertion that it was of strategic importance, or that the physical divide formed the natural frontier of Italy, had been fictitious arguments, Gschnitzer said. Actually, he pointed out, the South Tyrol in its whole extension down to Salurn (today's Salorno) belongs to Austria in ethnic, historical, and cultural respect, so that, in accordance with point 9 of Wilson's 14-point proclamation, the frontier line should have been drawn at Salurn, in recognition of the obvious national differentiation in that area. But also with regard to point 10 the South Tyroleans should have been granted the right of self-determination, the Under Secretary of State declared, drawing attention to the fact that it had subsequently been admitted that the decision reached in the peace treaty of St. Germain was unjust as well as nonsensical. Nevertheless, the same mistake was made once more in 1945, he emphasized. After the end of World War II, he said, the insight had gained ground that no more violent settlements of disputes should be allowed to occur among the free nations of Europe, so that today victory or conquest are no longer recognized as titles legalizing the acquisition of territory. Therefore, Gschnitzer held, Italy should refrain from methods of reasoning such as preferred again in its latest white paper, and should cease to offer military, strategic, and moral arguments "referring to the bloody sacrifices made by the Italian nation during the war". The Austrian people, too, and especially the people of the Tyrol, made bloody sacrifices, he observed, adding that in our present time only the rule based on the free will of the population can be considered a legally valid claim. In view of Italy's time and again forwarding the argument of the integrity of its state territory, we are compelled, as Tyroleans and Austrians, to insist on the integrity of our own ethnic group, of our region of settlement down to the area of Salurn, and to demand its autonomy as the most appropriate means of guaranteeing such integrity, the Under Secretary of State declared. Italy, however, perseverantly refuses an autonomy in its own rights to be granted to the South Tyrol, while the mistrust of the South Tyroleans, given reason by frequently broken promises, is rising more and more intensively, Gschnit-

zer pointed out in conclusion, making it clear that minor concessions as made or promised by Italy now, without withdrawing mistaken principles, would not be a sufficient remedy. The necessary solution is the determined and consistent abandonment of the policy pursued up to now, namely the granting of a regional autonomy applying to the South Tyrol in its own rights, outside the overimposed rule of the Trentino, Gschnitzer stressed.

GSCHNITZER ON SOUTH TYROL AND SLOWENE MINORITY ISSUE

At a recent lecture in Klagenfurt, Carinthia, Secretary of State Franz Gschnitzer discussed the situation of the South Tyrolean in comparison with that of the Slovene minority in southern Carinthia. Austria is time and again accused by the Italians, Gschnitzer said, that it fails to concede to the foreign minority group in its own Administration System those rights which it claims for the Austrian minority in another State. It should be recalled however, he stressed, that the population in southern Carinthia — contrary to proceedings in the South Tyrol — was given the opportunity in 1920, under international control to exercise its right of self-determination. The interests of the Slovene minority were considered by a division of the area in question in two zones, of which the southern one was even placed under Yugoslav administration. Nevertheless, the vote in this zone established a 60 per cent majority for Austria. This result, of course, would not mean that the question of minority protection was disposed of thereby, the Secretary declared, pointing out that, however, the legal basis and the actual facts in both cases were different. While Austria's claims in behalf of the South Tyroleans are based on the Paris Accord, the claims of the Carinthian Slovenes are based on the State Treaty. As regards the South Tyrol, it is to be noted in particular that Austria's main demand, the demand for an autonomy to be granted to the ethnic group by Italy, derives its justification from the Paris Accord, while nothing the like can be said about the State Treaty in respect of the Slovene group. Even more essential is the difference between the two cases in the field of the physical facts, Gschnitzer emphasized. The criterion for the establishment of a regional autonomy is the existence of an ethnic group, with a certain minimum total of population, living in a homogeneous form of settlement: a situation prevailing in the South Tyrol, but not in southern Carinthia.

The Secretary of State explained in detail that in 105 out of 112 municipalities in the South Tyrol the German-speaking ethnic group holds the majority, in the most instances an overwhelming majority, whereas only some few municipalities in southern Carinthia have a majority of the non-German-language group. Even these few municipalities, Gschnitzer added, form no homogeneous region, so that there simply is no basis for claims to a regional autonomy.

In his lecture, Gschnitzer discussed in addition the school problem, the question of use of the native language, the methods of appointment to public office, and the problem of infiltration, quoting ample evidence in this connection that Austria observed a loyal attitude toward the Slovene minority,

as opposed to the attitude assumed by Italy toward the South Tyroleans. He concluded his statements with the words: "You will understand that in such circumstances the Austro-Italian negotiations in the South Tyrol have entered into a crucial stage already as of summer 1959. Austria saw itself compelled to bring up the South Tyrol problem in the General Assembly of the United Nations and to announce that it was forced to move for an inclusion of the problem in the agenda of the next General Assembly unless a bilateral solution would emerge in the meantime. You also know that the Italian Prime Minister has addressed himself to the Federal Chancellor in a letter answered by the latter. Through this correspondence the attempt has been renewed once more to arrive at a result in the way of negotiations."

IRAN'S MONARCHS TO VISIT VIENNA

Iran's imperial couple will visit Austria in May. They are expected in Vienna May 16 for an eight-day sojourn in the capital.

HIGH FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSITS

The Austrian National Bank reported recently that foreign currency deposits from tourist traffic amounted to roughly 268.6 million schillings in January, 1960. They were 34.3% higher than in January, 1959, and 14.2% higher than in December, 1959. (About 26 schillings equal one dollar. Ed.) Foreign currency withdrawals during January, 1960, amounted to 42.8 million schillings, or 27.4% more than during the same month of 1959.

THE VIENNA STOCK EXCHANGE

The Vienna Stock Exchange can look back on the past year with special satisfaction. Even in autumn of 1958 foreigners were already showing for the first time greater interest in the Viennese share market, although this did not last very long. In 1959, however, the indications are that Vienna has definitely established contact with international stock exchange business. One consequence, it is true, is likely to be considerable impairment of the high degree of immunity to international slumps which Vienna has hitherto been found to enjoy. Nevertheless the widening of the Vienna market which has now been achieved undoubtedly affords a good reason for taking an altogether favorable view of the change that has occurred. In terms of price movements 1959 was one of the best years in Vienna Stock Exchange history. On the basis 1938 — 100 the overall index of share prices rose from 1184 on January 2, to 1653 on December 31, that is by roughly 40%. An even higher level had meanwhile been reached at 1736 on September 4.

Activity on the loan issue market reached a new record in 1959. Bonded loans were issued to a total par value of 4,420 million schillings (against 2,627 million schillings in 1958); of the 1959 total the Federal Government accounted for 3,100 million schillings, and the electricity industry for 1,320 million (26 schillings equal one dollar. Ed.). The increase in the circulation of mortgage and communal bonds was 343 million schillings, as compared with 436 million schillings in 1958.

AUSTRIA: WORLD'S SECOND LARGEST GRAPHITE PRODUCER

During the past year, Austria tripled its graphite production and became the world's second largest graphite producer.

Austria was able to achieve this great increase without over-exploitation of its graphite mines. The large rise in production was made possible by an Austrian invention which permits the use of raw graphite with a carbon content of only 50%. The relatively low-carbon raw graphite is used in the working of certain iron ores. Altogether, 62,000 tons of graphite were produced last year. 16,000 tons were exported. Exports were roughly the same as in previous years.

LD PROCESS FOR HUNGARY

Hungary intends to introduce the Austrian LD steel process (oxygen blower system) in the second expansion stage of a blast furnace installation in Stalinvaros, it was announced recently. The first stage is to be reached in 1963, the second in 1975 when the steel works is expected to produce a million tons raw steel annually.

SOVIET TURBO JETS ON MOSCOW-VIENNA RUN

With the beginning of the summer schedule April 1, the Soviet airline Aeroflot will use four-engine turbo-prop planes of the latest IL-18 type on the Moscow-Kiev-Vienna route. Air time between Vienna and Moscow will then be reduced to three and one half hours. Three flights will be made weekly in both directions.

21 NATIONS PARTICIPATE IN VIENNA SPRING FAIR

About 3,800 exhibitors are represented at the current Vienna Spring Fair which started March 13. Among them are 1,619 foreign firms from 21 different countries. The week-long event which has 100 more foreign exhibitors than the 1959 Spring Fair features four foreign collective shows prepared by Great Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

GRAZ SOUTHEAST FAIR UNDER THE SIGN OF IRON

This year's Graz Southeast Fair (April 30 to May 8) will be held under the sign of iron as Styria's most important natural resource. A tremendous exhibition building, newly erected and made completely of steel, will be the hallmark of the fair. About 30 foreign countries have registered for participation in this Austrian fair which is of great importance to the southeast European economy. Accommodations can be booked only through the Steiermaerkische Landesreisebuero, Graz, Hauptplatz 14. The fair will also feature the first Styrian border area special exhibition.

MONTREAL SEEKS "GENTLEMEN'S AGREEMENT" WITH VIENNA ON SITE OF 1967 WORLD'S FAIR

Mayor Sarto Fournier of Montreal is expected in Vienna sometime in March to discuss with Viennese authorities the site of the 1967 world's fair. Both Austria and Canada are making efforts to garner the fair. Fournier, the official representative of the Canadian government, would like to come to a "gentlemen's agreement" regarding the site.

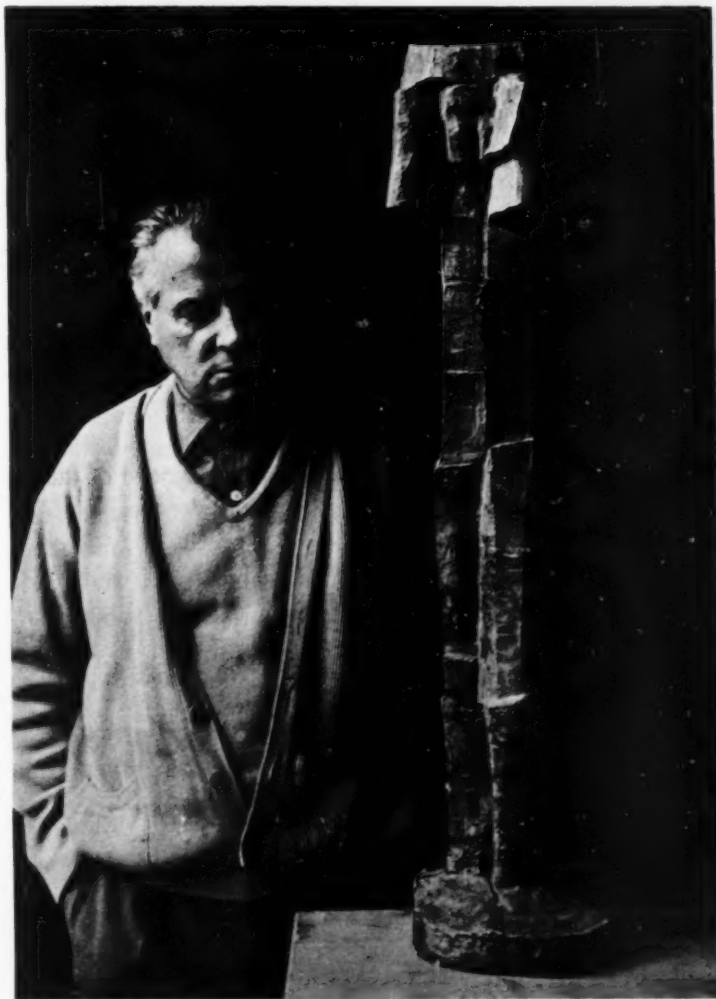
SCIENCE AND THE ARTS

WOTRUBA EXHIBITION IN NEW YORK

Thirty works of Fritz Wotruba, Austria's most renowned contemporary sculptor, are presently on view at the Fine Arts Associates Gallery in New York.

It is the artist's first full scale exhibition here, although he was given room earlier this season at the museum of Modern Art's "New Images of Man" show.

Outstanding characteristics of Wotruba's work is his preoccupation with heavy stone and his reliance on the human figure as his basic theme.



He himself says, "For the realization of my work I need a material which resists me and can be conquered only slowly. Therefore, I always return to stone. The human figure is for me the reason for my work — it is the beginning and will be the end. There is no limitation to this theme and it is as alive as ever." In a period when welded metal sculpture and total abstraction are the order of the day, Wotruba's heroic solid effigies of man seem doubly personal. Heads, torsos and full figures seated, kneeling and walking are conceived like great archaic monuments. Reduced to their barest cubed forms, these anonymous figures convey generalized emotions alternating between solitude, strength, repose and despair.

The exhibition was opened March 8 and will close Apr. 2.

WORLD PREMIERE OF SAROYAN PLAY IN VIENNA

The world premiere of William Saroyan's latest play took place late in February at the Vienna Akademietheater.

The play, performed under the German title "Pariser Komödie" (Paris Comedy) and originally called "Lily Dafon" is — to quote Saroyan — the first of a series which is intended to show the Americans in their relation to Europe.

Mournfully, full of nuances and full also of his own unquenchable irony, Saroyan in his play wants to know whether we all took the right direction when we chose our way of life and whether we — and especially the older generations — did not get lost and walk in circles.

The locale is Paris. The old man whom the playwright imports from the United States to the metropolis on the Seine is immensely rich Texan horse breeder and mine owner George Washington Hannaberry. An accident such as generally happens only in dreams brings him together with Lily Dafon who is the embodiment of beautiful youthfulness and Parisian elan, to put it mildly. That, too, is real Saroyan for in spite of his understanding of reality, he is a romantic and teller of fairy tales; he has that trait from his Armenian ancestors.

The rich Texan in Longchamps puts his money on a young mare just because he liked its looks; and he turns one million francs into 10 million francs because the horse wins and few others had bet on it. And the horse's name: Lily Dafon. Same name as that of the beautiful maiden who with mother, grandmother and great-grandmother — three charming ghosts — lives in almost caved-in house.

And so the two meet again and the old story of September love takes over. But can an old man, or a man generally, break out of his existence? Or is he pulled back where he has made his life? Of course, he has allowed life to slip by, one way or the other, but it is part of life that it is allowed to slip by. And to that end the playwright takes the plot with an easy yet firm hand.

The performance, given by the Burgtheater's first actors, was a great success for the play and its author who attended the premiere.

AN AMERICAN "MANON" IN VIENNA VOLKSOPER

Massenet's opera "Manon" will be performed in a new production next April in Vienna's Volksoper. Dino Yannopoulos will be the artistic director and Argeo Quadri the musical director. The title role will be sung by the American soprano Lee Venora who has been very successful at the New York City Opera. Earlier she won critical praises for her part in the Broadway musical "The King and I."

HANS HOTTER ENGAGED FOR ASPEN FESTIVAL

Hans Hotter, the well-known star of the Vienna State Opera, has been engaged for the 1960 summer season of the Aspen Music Festival not only as participant but also as teacher, it was recently announced. Thus Hotter returns to the United States for the first time in several years. During the 10 festival weeks in Aspen (June 29 through September 4) Hotter will give several lieder recitals in addition to other commitments. One of the song recitals will be dedicated to the 100th anniversary of Hugo Wolf's birth.

"PRO MOZART" — SOCIETY FOUNDED IN DETROIT

Marguerite Kozenn Chajes, formerly a leading soprano of the Vienna Volksoper, together with her husband Composer-pianist and conductor Julius Chajes are presently preparing the foundation of a "Pro Mozart" — society in Detroit.

It will be the first American city to be affiliated with the Pro Mozart project, which began in the Mozart anniversary year 1956 in Salzburg.

The Detroit Pro Mozart Society is planning a concert of chamber music by Mozart on June 6th in the Community Arts Auditorium of Wayne State University.

The proceeds will go toward the publishing of the new Mozart Edition.

The steering committee consists of Norman Birnkrant, Austrian Consul in Detroit, William Birenbaum, Assistant Vice President of Wayne State University, Prof. Jason H. Tickton, Mrs. Bodycombe, President of the TUESDAY MUSICAL, Mrs. J. Stewart Linden, President of the Music Study Club of Detroit, Mr. Kurtz Myers, Chief of the Music Department of the Detroit Public Library, Miss Violet Toth of the Junior League of Tuesday Musicale, Mr. Jack Wainger, President of the Grinnel Foundation of Music, and other leading personalities of Detroit's musical life.

WORLD MUSIC FESTIVAL IN VIENNA

The World Music Festival of the International Society for New Music will take place in Vienna next year.

AUSTRIAN SCIENTIST DEMONSTRATES NEW NEUROSIS TREATMENT IN U.S.

Dr. Viktor Frankl, university professor and chairman of the neurological department of the Vienna Poliklinik, was invited recently by several American universities to deliver lectures on his new method of neurosis treatment. Dr. Frankl who arrived in the U.S. some time ago has already demonstrated his method in New York. He left for Texas to lecture before the Texas Medical Center and will later visit other American cities.

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT TRAVEL GRANTS FOR SUMMER STUDY

The Austrian Government made available a travel grant of 27,200 Austrian schillings for attendance of the 1960 Salzburg Summer School for German Language and Literature, in conjunction with a Study Tour sponsored by the San Diego Chapter, American Association of Teachers of German, Dr. J. Michael Moore, tour director. The above amount will be divided among four candidates. Persons applying should have a working knowledge of German and should send their curriculum vitae, academic training, teaching experience (if any), and other pertinent data to Dr. J. Michael Moore, President, San Diego Chapter, AATG, San Diego Junior College, San Diego 2, California, from whom detailed information about the tour is also available. Deadline for applying is March 15, 1960. The tour is open to high school, college students, and teachers.

HOPE COLLEGE VIENNA SUMMER SCHOOL

For the fifth consecutive year Hope students will spend approximately eleven weeks in Europe (June 11 to early September), six weeks of which will be devoted to an intensive academic program in Vienna. Courses announced for 1960 include Art History, Music Literature, History of Europe in the Middle Ages, Recent European Literature, Viennese Drama, and three German Language courses. Students will be able to earn up to six semester hours credit during the Vienna summer session.

During their six weeks in Vienna students will be living in private homes with Austrian families. Concerts, operas, recitals, attendance at plays, visits to art collections, excursions to points of historical interest, and guest lectures by European experts will be part of the regular academic program. Also included in plans for this period is a mid-term vacation which will take participants to the Salzburg Music Festival.

Shortly after their arrival in Austria members of the Summer School will meet with American Embassy officials and representatives of the Austrian Government for briefings on current political, economic and social problems.

Programs, terms, application forms, etc. may be obtained from the office of the Dean of Students or by writing to Dr. Paul G. Fried, Director, Vienna Summer School, Hope College, Holland, Michigan.

Sixty-one students were enrolled in the 1959 program. About half of the group were students regularly enrolled at Hope College during the year. The other half came from eighteen other schools throughout the United States. An enrollment of sixty-five to seventy students is expected for the 1960 session.

INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR FOR DIPLOMATS

This summer the International Seminar for Diplomats will again be held in the Castle of Klessheim near Salzburg. The main theme will be: Centers of World Policy. In addition, lectures on problems of foreign policy and international relations will be given by senior diplomats, politicians, university professors, and leading personalities of public life. Lectures will be in English, French and German, while discussions will take place in English or French. The number of participants is limited to 36 diplomats.

For terms and other information write to: The Secretary, International Seminar for Diplomats, Ballhausplatz 2, Vienna I, Austria.

U.S. SCIENTISTS PARTICIPATE IN AUSTRIAN STUDIES

A Joint Study Program for Atomic Energy was recently established in Vienna within the framework of the Austrian Research Society for Atomic Energy. The new study group is under the direction of Professor Walter Thirring of Vienna. Participants in the project will include Austrian experts as well as nuclear physicists from foreign countries, notably Professor B. Jacobson of the University of Seattle and Professor I. Bernstein of Harvard University.

A SPECIAL COURSE IN PIANO-PLAYING

The Vienna Festival will offer from June 3 to 25, 1960 a special course of instruction in piano-playing. Lessons will be given alternately by famous pianists Paul Badura-Skoda, Alfred Brendel and Joerg Demus.

The number of those attending the course, either as students or as observers, will be limited. Applicants will be required to show that they are up to concert standard, and will have to submit a short curriculum vitae. The fee for students is 1500 Austrian schillings, for observers 500 schillings. (about 26 schillings equal \$1. —.)

Applications should be made not later than April 30, 1960, to the MANAGEMENT OF THE FESTIVAL OF VIENNA, Vienna VIII. Friedrich Schmidt-Platz 5, from which full information can be obtained.

Sports

AUSTRIAN SKIERS WIN FOUR OF NINE OLYMPIC MEDALS

In the Alpine competitions of the Eighth Winter Olympics in Squaw Valley, Austria's men skiers won four of the nine possible medals and thus secured for Austria first place in the unofficial national standings.

In the slalom, Ernst Hinterseer of Kitzbuehel won with a total elapsed time of 2:08.9. Second place was taken by Mathias Leitner (2:10.3) who was followed by Charles Bozon of France (2:10.4).

In the men's giant slalom which was won by Roger Staub of Switzerland (1:48.3), Austrian skiers took second and third places (Pepi Stiegler and Ernst Hinterseer).

In the ladies' competition, 16-year old Traudl Hecher of the Tyrol who started with a hemorrhage in the ankle took third place.

Austria lost a chance for an Olympic medal in the girls' slalom when Marianne Jahn who was second on the first run fell shortly before the goal on her second run.

In the special ski jump, Otto Leodolter of Salzburg took third place.

AUSTRIAN SUCCESSES IN SUN VALLEY

Austria's Olympic team garnered sensational successes at the Sun Valley competitions for the important Harriman Cup, March 6 and 7.

Racing in a near-blinding snow storm, the Austrians placed first, second and third in the slalom event with two other Austrians sharing fifth place.

Pig-tailed Traudl Hecher won the ladies' event just one second ahead of her team mate Marianne Jahn. America's Beverly Anderson took third place.

Blond Josephine "Putzi" Frandl, veteran of the Austrian girls' team, won the mile-and-a-half downhill race. Clocked 1:57.4, Austria's Herlinde Beutelhauser placed second and Switzerland's Yvonne Ruegg third.

Marianne Jahn who was second in the slalom and tied for fourth place in the downhill event, won the combined events for ladies.

Last year's trophy was taken by Putzi Frandl.

PRINCESS SORAYA SKIES IN AUSTRIAN ALSP

Princess Soraya arrived early this month in Austria's well-known winter resort of St. Anton-on-Arlberg to partake in winter sports.

AUSTRIA HOUSE WAS A PUBLIC ATTRACTION IN SQUAW VALLEY

The Austria House in Squaw Valley which had been built in truly Tyrolean style was visited by more than 75,000 people during the 10 days of the Eighth Winter Olympics.

At times so many people sought entry that the building had to be closed temporarily. Among the visitors was Governor Brown of California, Cardinal McIntire, Archbishop of Los Angeles, Avery Brundage, president of the International Olympic Committee, members of the Committee and other prominent people.

Austrian guests included the federal education minister, Dr. Heinrich Drimmel, and Mayor Lugger of Innsbruck.

"SQUAW VALLEY THE BEST WINTER OLYMPICS YET"

The Winter Olympics at Squaw Valley were the best we have ever seen and probably will remain the best," Dr. Otto Lorenz, president of the Austrian Ski Association, said upon his return from California.

He pointed out that it should be considered an exception that all competitions — save the distance races — could be held in so small an area. Nowhere else, he said, would it have been possible for such close and good contacts between

participants and officials. Dr. Lorenz added that visitors had been well received and that "hospitality was wonderful and organization first-class."

ST. ANTON TO ERECT A MONUMENT TO HONOR HANNES SCHNEIDER

St. Anton-on-Arlberg, "world capital of skiing," will erect a monument designed by Hans Andre of Innsbruck to honor its most famous son, the late Hannes Schneider, who in the years after World War I perfected a downhill skiing technique and ski teaching method which made what had been a little known Scandinavian pastime and means of locomotion into a world sport. Schneider was born in Stuben-on-Arlberg. He established the world's most renowned ski school, that at St. Anton. Later, after he had been freed from Nazi internment, he established the best conducted ski school in the Americas at North Conway, New Hampshire. Some of Schneider's methods have been superseded, but his schools have never been excelled.

AUSTRIA'S SKI EXPORTS UP 30%; U. S. TOP CUSTOMER

The production of Austrian-made skis continued to increase during 1959 when it reached about 250,000 pairs at a value of about 100 million schillings. (About 26 schillings equal one dollar. Ed.) Domestic sales were up between 10 and 15% and exports — about half of the entire production — rose by 30%. The main purchasing nations were the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland.

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